# Matching. Word list

1. Labored respiration
2. Mercury sphygmomanometer
3. Oral
4. Pulse
5. Systolic blood pressure
6. Thermometer
7. Abdominal respiration
8. Aneroid sphygmomanometer
9. Stertorous respiration
10. Stethoscope
11. Centigrade
12. Rectal
13. Rhythm
14. Apical pulse
15. Axillary
16. Blood pressure
17. Cheyne-Stokes respirations
18. Pulse deficit
19. Irregular respiration
20. Radial pulse
21. Rate
22. Shallow respiration
23. Sphygmomanometer
24. Exhaling
25. Fahrenheit
26. Diastolic blood pressure
27. Apnea
28. Force
29. Inhaling
30. Tachycardia
31. Hypertension
32. Bradycardia
33. Hypotension
34. The process of breathing out air.
35. A system of measuring temperature; in this system, the temperature of water at boiling is 212\*F. At freezing, it is 32\*F.
36. Strength or power; used to describe the beat of the pulse.
37. The process of breathing in air.
38. The depth of breathing changes and the rate of the and fall of the chest is not steady.
39. Breathing in which the patient is mostly using the abdominal muscles.
40. Dial-type blood pressure equipment.
41. A measurement of the heartbeat at the apex of the heart, located just under the left breast.
42. The area under the arms; the armpits.
43. The force of the blood exerted on the inner walls of the arteries, veins, and chambers of the heart as it flows and circulates through the structure.
44. A system for measuring temperature using a scale divided into 100 units or degrees; in this system, the freezing temperature of water is 0\*C and water boils at 100\*C.
45. One kind of irregular breathing. At first the breathing is slow and shallow, then it becomes faster and deeper until it reaches a peak. The respiration then slows down and becomes shallow again. Breathing may stop completely for 10 seconds and then the pattern repeats.
46. In taking the patient’s blood pressure, the bottom number represents the relaxing part of the heartbeat
47. Working hard to breathe.
48. Blood pressure equipment containing a column of mercury
49. Anything to do with the mouth, examples are eating and speaking.
50. The rhythmic expansion and contraction of arteries caused by the beating of the heart; the expansion and contraction show how fast, how regular, and with what force the heart is beating
51. A difference between the apical heartbeat and the radial pulse rate
52. The pulse felt at the person’s wrist
53. Used to describe the number of pulse beats per minute
54. Pertaining to the rectum